

## GOVERNOR DOLE BIDS FAREWELL TO REGIMENT

**Campfire of the Militia—Governor Makes Strong  
Speech on Military and Civic Duty.  
Hawaii and Statehood.**

Governor Sanford B. Dole, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Hawaii, bade the troops farewell last night at the drill shed, delivering an address teeming with patriotism, coupled with regrets that the long years in which he had been so closely allied to the military arm of the Hawaiian government had at last come to a close. He promised to feel the same interest in the welfare of the regiment in the future as he had in the past, and appealed to the guardsmen to exercise their privilege of the voting franchise in behalf of honest government.

One of the most significant of Governor Dole's remarks was that the present system of government in Hawaii is but a temporary form, a test to our citizenship. The future, he hoped, would evolve the Territory into a State. But that will depend upon popular fitness.

The gathering was the annual campfire of the First Regiment. The Armory was decked with flags and bunting, a huge American flag draped the front entrance while a Hawaiian flag shone resplendent at the opposite end of the hall. Seven long tables, arranged lengthwise, were covered with the provender, pork, beans and hard tack, with pipes and tobacco for side entertainment. One table was reserved by Col. Jones for invited guests, and this was more pretentious with crockery, the others bearing only tin dishes. The Territorial band occupied the stage and played spirited airs during the evening.

At 8 o'clock Governor Dole was escorted to the center of the guests' table. Col. Jones had Governor Dole on his right, and Secretary Carter, who entered late, sat on his left. Adjutant General Soper and Surgeon Major Cooper were also there. Government officials, members of the legislature, U. S. Army officers and prominent citizens completed the list. Following the dinner, a bugle sounded attention, and Col. Jones introduced Governor Dole, who spoke, in part, as follows:

**GOV. DOLE'S ADDRESS.**  
"The present and future of Hawaii form one subject. The past, present and future are one subject, because they are so intimately connected that one can hardly be spoken of without calling up the other. The evil things in politics or in social life are the fruits of what people have planted in the past, or of what they have neglected to do in past generations. I speak of this because it is my privilege to speak of Hawaii's future, and I want to impress upon you the fact that the future of Hawaii depends, more than anything else, upon the attitude of the present generation.

"If Hawaii, in the future, is to be a country to be respected, it will largely be because the men of the young generation do their duty. I want you to feel this responsibility so that the next generation will not lay back and blame the men of this generation because they planted seed which produced bad fruit. This is a small community compared to other political communities of the United States. Take Greater New York for instance, and consider how little one vote in millions counts for responsibility. But in Hawaii with his one vote, a man's responsibility means something. So the future of Hawaii depends on the way you act today, the way you conduct your family affairs and your business, and above all the way you vote. (Applause.)

"Today we are a Territory, which is a good thing. We have the privileges of self-government to a certain extent—as illustrated in the Territorial government—but I want you to understand that this Territorial government is temporary. It is a test of our citizenship. It is a privilege given to us so we may get an understanding of the principles of American representative government.

"The future of Hawaii nei ought to be a State government. (Applause.) That is something for us to work for. How can we express to Congress the propriety of giving State rights to our little community, smaller than many of the cities of the United States? Our population may increase to 200,000. I believe we have a very small chance by our numbers. We are small, and we will not be important by numbers for a long time to come. How can we convince Congress? By conducting our County Governments in such a manner that we will attract the attention of friends in Congress, so they may see we are running the County Governments in a patriotic, intelligent and successful manner. If we impress that upon those influential gentlemen who compose Congress they are likely to give us Statehood, (applause,) because they think then that we will do credit to the United States and we will be a political aid to the whole of the United States.

"We must all stand together and do good voting to bring about Statehood. (Applause.)

"There is another matter I would like

to speak to you about—it may be the last time I will have an opportunity to speak to the National Guard of Hawaii in an official capacity." The Governor's voice fell until he was barely heard at the adjoining tables, and his voice trembled.

"I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed my long connection with the National Guard, how I have watched its progress, and that in the eleven years since this organization came under my direction, when dangers have beset it, I have never lost confidence in the National Guard of Hawaii. (Applause.) Always ready to fight, always ready to drill, to drill for a good purpose—that of preserving law and order. I appreciate this very much indeed. It is a credit to the men of the regiment to fight, but the reason I appreciate that in the National Guard is that the guard has always been ready to fight for the maintenance of law and order in Hawaii and for the freedom of all citizens here. (Applause.)

"I see a great many Hawaiians before me tonight. I hope I may impress you with the fact that the Hawaiians are going to make up more and more the personnel of the National Guard of Hawaii. It is a good sign. It is a sign of good citizenship which will make you more and more a credit to the United States, a nation which has already praised this guard as being a very creditable organization.

"So, gentlemen of the National Guard of Hawaii, I wish to say farewell to you, and I shall always watch your career with deep interest, and I wish you all prosperity and success."

Governor Dole concluded his address in a burst of enthusiastic applause. Col. Jones at once arose saying that (Continued on page 5.)

## THE PRESIDENT CONSULTED MR. HAYWOOD ONLY

**Many Applicants for the Judgeship—Local News  
and Gossip About the Political Sensation  
of the Day—The Secretaryship.**

(CABLE SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The appointments of Dole and Carter were publicly announced today. Mr. Haywood was alone consulted. Many applications for the judgeship were cabled. E. G. WALKER.

News of the appointments of Governor Dole and Secretary Carter to the United States Judgeship and executive chair of the Territory were confirmed yesterday morning by cables from President Roosevelt's secretary, Loeb. They briefly announced the appointments to both the new officials.

Many congratulations were showered upon the appointees yesterday, Mr. Carter being besieged by a crowd of friends and office-seekers. Governor Dole expressed himself as pleased at the prospects of getting back to judicial work. He controls in his new position the appointments of clerks to the court, stenographer, bailiff, messenger, and the United States and Extradition Commissioners. He has said nothing in regard to possible fillers of these positions.

The first resignation following the cables was that of Henry E. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works to

take effect upon the arrival of the commissions. Other heads of departments are expected to tender the customary resignations upon the appointment of a new executive. Attorney General Andrews' resignation has been in Mr. Dole's possession since the former took office, to be acted upon in any contingency.

No other resignations have been received but all are expected by the newly appointed Governor who will wish to start in office with officials satisfactory to himself and the present form of government. Mr. Carter states that there will be a change in the office vacated by Mr. Cooper, who will affiliate himself with the law firm of Kinney & McClanahan. Mr. Dole wrote a letter to the late Superintendent, subsequent to his resignation, in which he expressed his cordial appreciation of Mr. Cooper's services during his incumbency.

Formal resignations are expected from Superintendent of Public Instruction A. T. Atkinson, Auditor Fisher, Land Commissioner Boyd, Treasurer (Continued on page 5.)

## OCTOBER'S LAST DAY SAW LIVELY FOOTBALL

**Yale 21, Columbia 0; Princeton 44, Cornell 0;  
Harvard 12, Carlisle 11. Were Some of the  
Scores—Manchuria Launched.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)  
NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The following football games were played during the afternoon:  
Yale 21, Columbia 0.  
Princeton 44, Cornell 0.  
Michigan 6, Minnesota 6.  
Harvard 12, Carlisle 11.  
Chicago 15, Wisconsin 6.  
Pennsylvania 47, Bucknell 6.  
Stanford 17, Reliance 0.  
Berkeley 11, Multnomah 0.

## CONFLICTING VIEWS OF NEW YORK OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The New York Herald estimates a majority for Seth Low at Tuesday's polling of 13,143. The Brooklyn Eagle estimates McClellan's majority at 48,917.

## THE MANCHURIA LAUNCHED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—The Pacific Mail liner Manchuria was launched during the afternoon in the presence of a great crowd.

The steamship Manchuria is a sister ship of the Mongolia, which was launched at Camden, New Jersey, on July 25. These are two 13,000 ton steamers which were purchased by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company after the work of constructing them had been commenced for the Atlantic Transport Company. It is expected that both the Mongolia and Manchuria will be in Pacific waters shortly after the first of next year.

## OVERDUE AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

SYDNEY, Nov. 1.—A cruiser has returned without tidings from a search for the overdue steamer Ovalu, which has twenty-five people on board.

## STRIKE STILL ON.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 1.—The attempt to relieve the shut-down by mediation has been unsuccessful.

## BILBAO AT PEACE.

BILBAO, Nov. 1.—The strike has been settled.

## BURNED IN A TENEMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Ten people have perished in a tenement house fire here.

## SECRETARY G. R. CARTER SPOKE AT THE BETHEL STREET GRAND STAND

The Young Men's Republican Club closed its campaign last night in a rousing meeting at the corner of Hotel and Bethel streets. So great was the crowd that there had to be an overflow meeting. Secretary Carter was one of the speakers and was received enthusiastically.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Lorrin Andrews, who made a short address, calling the attention of the audience to the fact that we were now at the close of the campaign which had lasted about two months, and which must decide whether the county government, about to be inaugurated, should be placed in the hands of able men chosen by the people, or men who had not been a success in any undertaking they had yet essayed, but were merely the puppets of a few bosses. Mr. Andrews closed by introducing Senator McCandless who made a short but stirring address on the work of the last legislature, clearly proving by statistics and facts how the Republican party had worked not only for its own interests but for those of the people in general. His remarks were listened to carefully and applauded.

Representative Kelki of the legislature of 1900 spoke both in English and Hawaiian, calling the attention of the audience to the failure of the Home

Rule legislature, and also to the fact that while pretending to work for the Hawaiians it had not been of any benefit to the people of that race.

By this time the crowd had increased to such proportions that Mr. Cunningham offered his garden for the use of the speakers. Mr. Andrews took charge of the inside meeting, and Mr. Fleming introduced the speakers at the outside platform.

Candidate H. E. Murray was the first speaker at the indoor meeting, and he made a stirring address. He said he was a workman, and was not ashamed of it. He said that of all the candidates for County Clerk he was the only one who had a trade and was able to support himself at that. He was followed by Bernard Kelekolio, the "Boy Orator," Simeon Nawaa, Clem Quinn and others.

In the meantime the street had become jammed, and the crowd there listened to Jas. L. Holt, Kealoha, J. A. Hughes, the last speaker raising great enthusiasm when he compared the records of the candidates on the Home Rule and Republican tickets.

**SECRETARY CARTER SPEAKS.**  
About 9:30 Secretary George R. Carter appeared, accompanied by U. S. District Attorney R. W. Breckons and J. A. Gilman.

Mr. Andrews introduced Mr. Carter as a member of the Young Men's Republican club, "who is to be our next Governor." The scene that followed

(Continued on page 5.)

## SOFT RIDER LITTLE HAS HIS PICTURE TAKEN IN KHAKI FOR ROOSEVELT



HILO, Oct. 30.—The Little campaign for reappointment has begun. Not satisfied with a picture taken in Judge Galbraith's borrowed robes—a picture in which Little was untempered with mercy—our remarkable jurist has now appeared in the guise of a Rough Rider. The accompanying picture represents him as full of Strenuous Life and it is intended for the President's eye alone. Observe the knaki suit, the slouch hat, the top boots, the martial attitude, the mouth pursed, the eyes turned sternly towards a possible foe, the defender-of-the-flag atmosphere over it all. When the President sees this martial portrait he will say—unless Little's guesses are all wrong—"Here at last is my kind of an American, a strenuous fighting Judge!" If he stops there all may be well, but Judge Little's friends are fearful that the President will want to know something about the khaki jurist's military record. In that case it is believed here that the strongest measures will have to be taken at once.